

SALUTATORY.

It is a natural and universal truth, that with each new thing that comes into existence, animate or inanimate, natural or philosophical, whether from the labor of the hands or brain of man, or the production of nature that evil as well as good follows; and which predominates depends upon the reception and use. Of course, in coming before you in our present position and in sending out one more ray from that nucleus of light and knowledge—the Press, we do not claim to have got a special exemption from this universal law; but in the exercise of the power we have assumed and in the motives that prompt us, we know that we shall stand at good to our supporters and readers, wherever our emanations shall be thought worthy of notice.

The want of a paper was long felt in this country, and much has been added to her importance since the establishment of the "Banner" under the able management of M. J. BRASS, the present Editor of that paper, we have been known more favorably abroad and have become more social at home. We have been here twenty years, and have seen a Red man in his pride and independence, the owner of the wild forest and have seen him pass away and the stride of civilization follow until our country now can number 12000 citizens and boast of her wealth and surplus production.

The rapid increase of wealth and improvements seemed to justify the idea that two papers could be readily supported, and the earnestness realized by the "Banner" while so many foreign papers are taken, many of them published in adjoining Counties, together with the earnest solicitations of many friends who know us well, induced us to make the effort, and we are here before you for the first time, and "according to custom" shall state our position so that our friends and enemies if we have any—will always know where to find us.

We are Democrats of the Jeffersonian school, and know no principles of government better than those taught by such men as Jefferson, Monroe, Madison & Jackson, and during whose administrations were sufficiently tested to show their force, their practicability and their perpetuity. On the broad basis of our liberal Constitution, is room enough to stand and receive the million blessings of our free institutions and extend the hand of brotherhood to any State, North & South, and across the broad ocean to the down trodden of other lands. No good thing can exist, without a co-existing evil, and no good government can be made free from evil. The rich & wise will always rule the poor and ignorant and there must be "showers of wood and drawers of water" in every phase of human existence, and every stage of society; one kind of people cannot inhabit a Continent, and no two can see alike or act from the same exact impulse.

The Constitution was made by compromise, and has yielded more social, political and human good, than any government ever before organized, and has far outgrown in proportion to the amount of good; and the great majority of these evils are made by malcontents and short sighted bigots. To the doctrine of religious intolerance, we are decidedly opposed. To proscription for opinions sake, we shall ever be found the inveterate foe, and ready to give limb and life to shield ourselves and our country from it.

To know Nothingism, and all other secret political organizations, we have ever been opposed as possessed of the most pernicious tendencies, and fraught with evils of a most dangerous character, without one redeeming quality, or even a hope for good.

To Slavery, in theory or practice, we are opposed; but we find it here as planted by England, we become a free Nation when every State in the Union—when formed—but one, we believe, held the slaves thus forced upon them, and with evidence before us "that every evil physical, organic or political will work out its own cure or annihilate the subject of it," that evidence being sufficiently shown by a large number of the Slave States, having become free, we are content to leave it where it is, and our Sister States to enjoy the rights guaranteed to them by that same Magna Charta that leaves us ones.

Slavery is wrong, either North or South of the Missouri Compromise line, but no power has been delegated by the people to Congress, to interfere with the rights of any State Government.

All territory is free until it becomes a State, and then the people alone can control the institutions within the limits of the Constitution of the Union.

"Non intervention" is the only doctrine that can prevent a consolidated government, and must be strictly adhered to. The cry of "Nebraska, and Anti-Nebraska," and all similar ones, are simply gunnocks—It is the claptrap of Demagogues, and has made a great deal of noise, as claptraps generally do.

We want a good prohibitory Liquor Law, that can be enforced—founded on principle and brought out of the experience of human action, of which abundance exists to enable such a law to be made, practical and effectual. "Search, seizure & confiscation" is too much of a component part of Despotism to find a harbor with us.

We see the names of many old personal friends on our list of subscribers, who differ with us politically. With such we respect their opinions, and while we may advocate our own, and condemn their views, we shall ever be found dealing mildly and with respect.

We shall admit nothing of a personal character into our columns, & shall endeavor to cultivate good will with our Brethren of the Press of whatever party. In short we shall aim to make our little sheet useful, interesting and acceptable, and show our gratitude for the extraordinary good will expressed for us in the liberal patronage tendered us in advance.

We have sent the Democrat to several of our friends in the country, who have no had the opportunity to subscribe; should they not feel disposed to take the paper, after having perused it, they will please return it at their earliest convenience.

We hope, in our next issue to be able to give a better account of reading matter. Our patrons can expect a full detail of all the late interesting news of the day, when we get our exchange list regulated, which will be in a few weeks.

We refer our readers to the Advertisements in this number, as being worthy of their patronage. It is an established fact that those who advertise can do business more advantageously to their customers than those who do not, as their increase of business enables them to extend their facilities to actual, not distant competition. We still have much to give the home trade the preference; those wishing to give public notice of their business, would do well to call soon.

Several articles that were in Type, have been crowded out this week, to make room for Judge Paxson's decision on the "Liquor Law." As many predicted, it has gone by the Board.

LAPORTE COUNTY

"Has a good time coming?" her beautiful Prairies, dotted with groves, and fringed with timber; the silvery lakes teeming with the finny tribe, and the unsurpassed fertility of her soil, will, when the Rail Road is completed to Plymouth, be one of the most desirable localities for Farmers, in Northern Indiana.

There will be no necessity for Corn to remain from year to year in the cribs, and grain in the stacks, when there is a good market in almost hailing distance. We say then, come along; our warehouses are large and commodious, and our grain Merchants are enterprising men, ready to accommodate all who will favor them with a call.

The following well timed remarks, we clip from the "Rushville Jacksonian," in relation to bringing out candidates before the public, to be put in nomination at the Democratic Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 8th of January next.

"While, therefore, we have no desire, so far as we are concerned, to forestall public sentiment, or observe any man's, or any candidate's purposes, or make, or unmake candidates for any of the important places to be filled, we think it by no means improper or premature, as an editor, to begin to call public attention to the subject. It is of great importance that we make up a good ticket, a ticket of sound, solid, qualified men who give satisfaction to all our party throughout the State, and make the strength and weakness of such a ticket, the subject of a heated and honest discussion, and a candid expression of opinion upon the subject. Let candid lines for nomination place their names before the public, so that all may have due consideration, in the matter before the convention meets. Let us not only actively aid all attempts before hand to wipe things to serve any particular candidate, but let us avoid even the appearance of it."

So far as our limited knowledge extends, A. P. WILLIAM is the man for Governor, in the "Bloody Ninth."

In relation to the other candidates, there will probably not be the same unanimity—each Press is presenting the name of the man of its choice, which is as it should be. Therefore in accordance with this custom, we present the name of our Townsman, WM. M. PATTERSON, as a suitable man to be nominated for State Treasurer. Mr. P. is well known to a large portion of the Citizens of Indiana, and is known by all those who are acquainted with him, to be an uncompromising Democrat of the Jeffersonian & Jackson school. The fact of his having represented us in the State Legislature, and having been Receiver of Public money's in the Land Office at Vincennes, is *prima facie* evidence that his qualifications are good.

Weak our friends of the south—not as an act of courtesy, but as our right—to give us a fair distribution of the nominations.

We can see no good reason why we should not occasionally have a man from the North, to fill some of the State offices, when we have plenty of undoubted material.

The Sounda Dope.—The controversy now pending between the United States and Denmark, relative to the Sound dues, gives interest to the following paragraphs, cut from the columns of a contemporary journal.

The Sound is a narrow strait lying between the island of Zealand, belonging to the Danes, and the Swedish coast, and gives entrance to the Baltic Sea. The fortress of Cronborg Castle commands the passage, and exacts a payment from all vessels entering the Baltic, the ships of Denmark herself having to pay as well as foreign tonnage. The original of this exaction is that in ancient times Denmark undertook to build and sustain certain light-houses along the coast, for which the Hanse towns agreed to pay toll.

We Shall Eat Them.

Of course we shall. Beat what? Why, the opposition? Who will beat them? The Democratic party, of course. On what issue? The issue of popular sovereignty. It is the issue that has ever existed between the Democratic and the anti-democratic parties of this country. It is the doctrine of Hamilton and the elder Adams that the people were not capable of self-government, and therefore should not be trusted with power. Jefferson held differently, and here political parties sprang up, dividing on the principle of popular sovereignty, and on this principle they have remained divided. Issues have changed from time to time only in name. The principles that have characterized the parties are as marked now as ever.

When the elder Adams and his friends passed the Alien and Sedition laws which took from the people the rights of free speech, and gave to Congress the power to punish "Seditious offenders," or those who spoke ill of the government, the measure was opposed by Jefferson and the Democratic party, under the plea of popular sovereignty. So when the Federalists extended the term of residence for the naturalization of foreigners to fifteen years, diametrically their ability for self-government, said laws were opposed and finally repealed by the democratic party in accordance with the views of popular sovereignty.

All our accusations of Territory, either from France, Spain or Mexico, have been steadily opposed by the opposition on the grounds that our country was too large—would fall to pieces by its own weight—or in other words the people inhabiting these territories were not capable of self-government.

It was at one time contended by the opposition that Congress alone under a United States Bank could regulate the exchanges of the country, the people could not; and Congress was invoked by the whig party in '49, and did pass a Bankrupt law by which commercial balances and mercantile accounts were settled without the aid of money.

In all these traits, the cause of the people in the hands of the democratic party, has signally triumphed, and sooner or later it always will.

This issue now dividing political parties in this country is the same that it ever has been, and the parties are the same. There is the democratic party on the one side contending for the principle of popular sovereignty, as in the days of Jefferson, and there is the party of Fusion, alias Federalism, contending as usual for Congressional rule. In organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, the Democratic party have incorporated Jefferson's doctrine of self-government, and the fusionists oppose. The former contend that the people of these Territories are capable of regulating their own domestic affairs as well now as six months or six years hence when they shall become States. The latter contend that Congress should interfere, and that a body of men, fifteen hundred miles away, not one of whom perhaps, was ever in the Territory, can better judge the wishes of the people and administer to their wants than those living in the country thus governed. Democrats believe in the competency of the people, the fusionists in the omnipotence of Congress.

When Jefferson purchased Louisiana of Napoleon, in 1803, it was a slave colony. The third article of the treaty is in these words: "The inhabitants of the ceded Territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they possess."

The property referred to included slaves, and the religion to be protected was Catholic. This treaty, which Congress could not annul, became the supreme law of the land. In 1820, that body in violation of this treaty, declared that slavery might exist on one side of the line drawn through this territory, but prohibited it on the other. This declaration had no legal validity, and possessed no binding authority on succeeding Congresses, and it has been since annulled by Congress itself, and the inhabitants thereof left free to act for themselves. The question now is, why restore that which was originally unauthorized and wrong? May not the people in all parts of the old Louisiana Territory be safely trusted to act upon whatever concerns their own interests and happiness? If they misjudge and act unwisely, the evil falls upon them, and not upon other portions of the Union. Have not many States acted unwisely on some occasions? Are they therefore to be put under guardianship?

Our political theory is to allow the people the largest liberty possible without endangering the public good. Will the public liberty be endangered by allowing the Territories liberal self-government. We must soon trust the people in most of them to manage State government for themselves. When admitted, each State will, on this subject, be under no control but that of her people. Why wish to control them now? Instead of attending to the affairs of the Territories, the philanthropy of the statesman may be well employed at home in guarding against and correcting those voices, and repressing and punishing those crimes, whose mere description fills so large a share of our public papers.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Cardinal Principles of the Democratic Party.

1. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political.
2. Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliance with none.
3. The right of States and Territories to maintain their own domestic affairs.
4. Freedom and equality; the sovereignty of the people, and the right of the majority to rule when constitutionally expressed.
5. Economy in the public expenditures—and a sacred preservation to public faith.
6. Freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and general diffusion of useful information.
7. Opposition to all secret political organizations, and all corruption in politics.
8. A sacred preservation of the Federal Constitution, and no religious tests for office.
9. No bigotry, or pride of cast, or distinction of birth among American citizens.
10. Respect and protection for the rights of all.
11. The preservation of the naturalization laws, and the right of all to the public domain and the protection of the American Government.
12. Opposition to all chartered monopolies.
13. Common brotherhood and good will to all—especially to those of the household of faith.

Gov. SHANNON'S POSITION.—Gov. Shannon thus explains his position in a letter to Mr. Lindsey, late member of Congress from the Sandusky district.

"The truth is, I stand on the Kansas Bill. I believe the people of the Territory should determine for themselves the character of their domestic institutions; and I do not think it would be proper and in accordance with the principles of the Kansas Bill, for the Chief Executive officer of the Territory, sent out by the Federal Government to use any accidental influence to office might give him, to control the public mind on the question of slavery, either one way or the other, but to leave the people of the Territory to determine that question uninfluenced by any one, for themselves. Such are my views, and I have no occasion, either expressed or acted on any other, since my arrival in the country."

Latest from Oregon.

We have files of papers from Portland O. T., to the 27th September, from Olympia, W. T., to 26th September.

The most authentic intelligence we have received is from a passenger who returned to San Francisco. He states that Col. Anderson, the Congressman elect from Washington Territory, had just arrived from the mines and pronounced them a complete failure.

The reports in regard to the murder of Governor Stevens and his party proved to be entirely groundless.

INDIAN MURDERS.—PROSPECT OF A GENERAL WAR.—The Oregonian of Sept. 22d contains the following:

Judge Hayes and the Hon. J. Patton Anderson of Washington Territory, arrived here on Sunday last direct from the Colville mining region. Judge Hayes informed us that it was generally believed that not less than eight white men had recently been murdered by the Indians on the route from Puyallup to the Colville mines. The Indians, Makinas and Pelones, it is supposed, have combined together for the purpose of preventing the whites from traveling through the country occupied by them. They repudiate the treaty made with Gov. Stevens, and are preparing for a general war. It was asserted by the Spokans, Nes Perces and Colville Indians that two hundred and fifty horses and a like number of cattle had been offered them to join the first mentioned tribes in a general warfare against the Bostons. Mr. Matties of Olympia who was on his way to Colville, was most intimately murdered by the Indians a few days ago.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS.—The military expedition under command of Major Haller, United States Army, has returned in safety to the Dalles. The expedition was sent out by the Government at home for the purpose of chastising those bloody-thirsty Indians who committed the inhuman butchery of the Ward family and party, on the plains near Fort Boise last year. They captured ten of the murderers, tried and hung four, shot three, wounded one, and brought in two prisoners. We learn that the expedition has been fortunate in not losing a single man. The party all returned in good health, and with the loss of only two mules. We learn that the Indians who were hung acknowledged on the gallows that they murdered the men, but said the squaws killed the woman and children.—*Oregonian.*

GENERAL ITEMS.—Notwithstanding the fears that the fruit crop would prove a failure, its turn out to be very fine. The grasshoppers have been making sad havoc with the wheat in Southern Oregon. The rate of exchange in Oregon this year is ten cents for each one hundred dollars of valuation.

Miss Pellett is lecturing in Oregon. The official vote of Washington Territory, as proclaimed by Gov. Mason, is for delegate to Congress, J. Patton Armstrong, (Dem.) 857; Wm. Strong, (W. and K. N.) 682; Joseph Cushman, (Free), 41.

On the prohibitory liquor law the vote was as follows: Against Prohibitory Law, 1,562. For Prohibitory Law, 1,562. The entire vote of the Territory, distributed over fifteen counties, is 1,562. Rather a small vote.

Now and Then.

A year ago the fortunes of the Democratic party seemed to be on the decline. States which had long been considered towers of strength, inevitably crumbled of Democracy, and which had at all times nobly and successfully vindicated the Democratic party against the assaults of its enemies—turned about, and were now proudly displaying every Northern State pronounced against us, and the Democratic party succeeded only in electing few members of Congress of the "household of faith."

Then it was that the enemies of the Democratic party—these who had previously denigrated its men, measures and principles with a bitterness and virulence unparalleled in the annals of political warfare—asserted that the Democratic party had lost the confidence of the people; that its principles would never again be in the ascendant. In short, it was DYING. But time being changes to parties as well as men. A twelve month has passed, and the Democratic party, in the face of the most determined opposition, are themselves in need of an epitaph. Thought by its enemies to be dead, the Democratic party, has sprung into new life from being vanquished, it has become victor, and more than that, it has rolled back the tide of the American people. The passing storm has spent its fury, and has left the Democratic party invincible and better than ever prepared to resist the assaults of its enemies.

But is not that the Democratic party is again in power that we rejoice—we have far greater reasons for congratulation at its success. We rejoice that in these victories we recognize a repudiation of the doctrine of the Know Nothing Republicans—that the people in their sovereignty refuse to be led like lambs to the slaughter; that in these victories we can see promise of a glorious old fashioned Democratic victory in 1860; and more than that, the great triumph of the Democracy are triumphs for the Union, and those conservative, national principles paramount in the breasts of all Union men.

Such victories as these cheer the Democracy when the wild storms of treason and faction gather around them; they are precursors of more glorious achievements in the future, and give assurance of the perpetuity of the Union and the Constitution, and the permanent ascendancy of the Democratic party. *Alb. Argus.*

Signs And Wonders.

When will signs and wonders cease? Not till the destroying angel shall shroud the threat of times, and the heavens be rolled together as a scroll. Not a day passes but what we see good and bad signs, as the following will show:

It's a good sign to see a man enter your office with a friendly greeting—Here's two dollars to pay for my paper.

It's a bad sign to hear a man say he is too poor to take a paper—ten to one he carries home a jug of "red eye" that costs him half a dollar.

It's a good sign to see a man do an act of charity. It's a bad sign to hear him brag of it.

It's a good sign to see the color of health in a man's face.

It's a bad sign to see it all concentrated in his nose.

It's a good sign to see an honest man wearing old clothes.

It's a bad sign to see them filling holes in his windows.

It's a good sign to see a man wipe the perspiration from his face.

It's a bad sign to see a man wipe his chops as he comes out of a saloon.

It's a good sign to see a woman dress with taste and neatness.

It's a bad sign to see her husband snore for her leathers and foolery, gems and jewelry.

It's a good sign to see a man or woman advertise in a paper.

It's a bad sign to see the sheriff advertise for men.

Marshall County Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY T. McDONALD, AND H. B. DICKSON.

TERMS.—If paid in advance, \$1.50  
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Business Cards not exceeding three lines, inserted under this head, at \$1 per annum.

Persons advertising in the "Democrat" by the year, will be entitled to a Card in the Business Directory, without additional charge.

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Marshall County Democrat

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Of every description and quality, such as: CIRCULARS, HANDBILLS, RESERVE CARDS, BLANK BOOKS & NOTES, CATALOGUES, Pamphlets, and all other printing.

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We are in receipt of several daily papers which will enable us to post our readers in relation to the prices current.

AGRICULTURE.

We will receive a portion of our attention; all the test improvements and discoveries in this department will be chronicled in the Democrat.

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Our best exertions will be brought into requisition to advance the cause of Education.

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Our sheet will be thoroughly Democratic.

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